Climate, wetland invertebrate communities, and breeding shorebirds



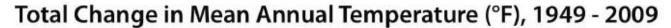
Kirsty Gurney, University of Alaska Fairbanks

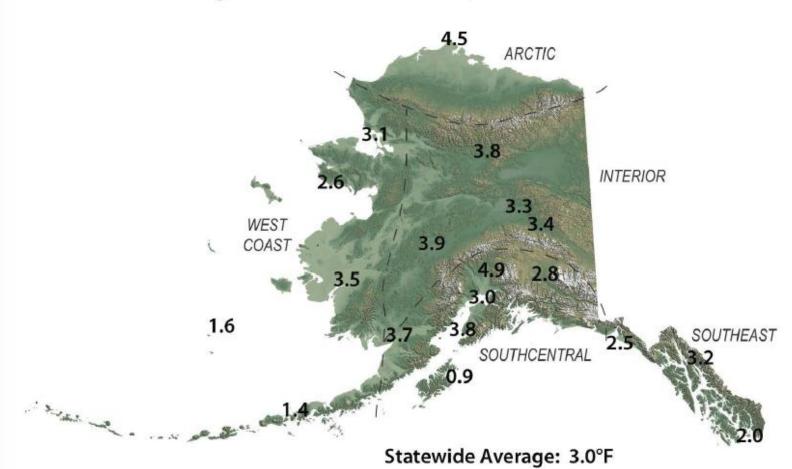


Alaska Shorebird Group Meeting, 08 December 2011

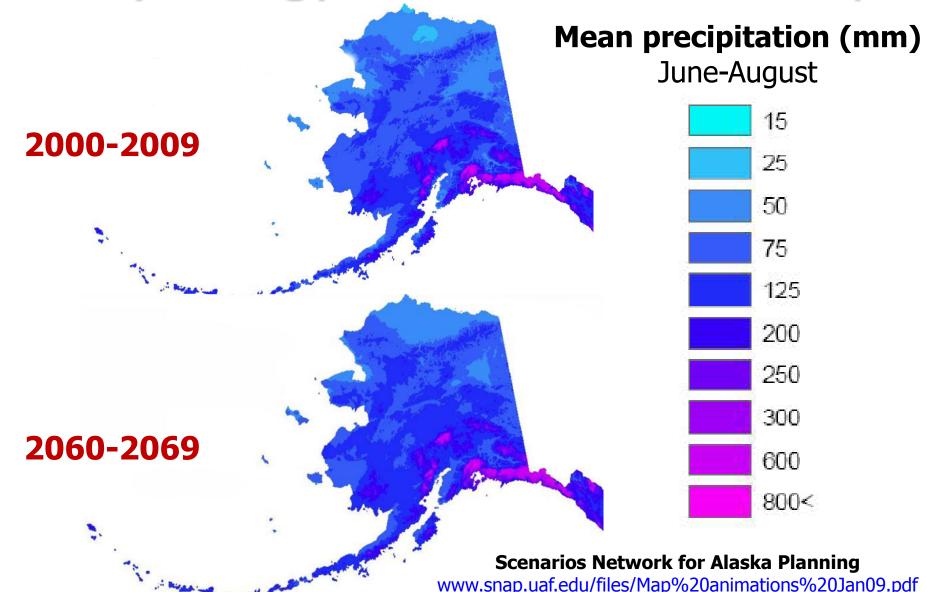
Temperature change in Alaska, 1949-2009

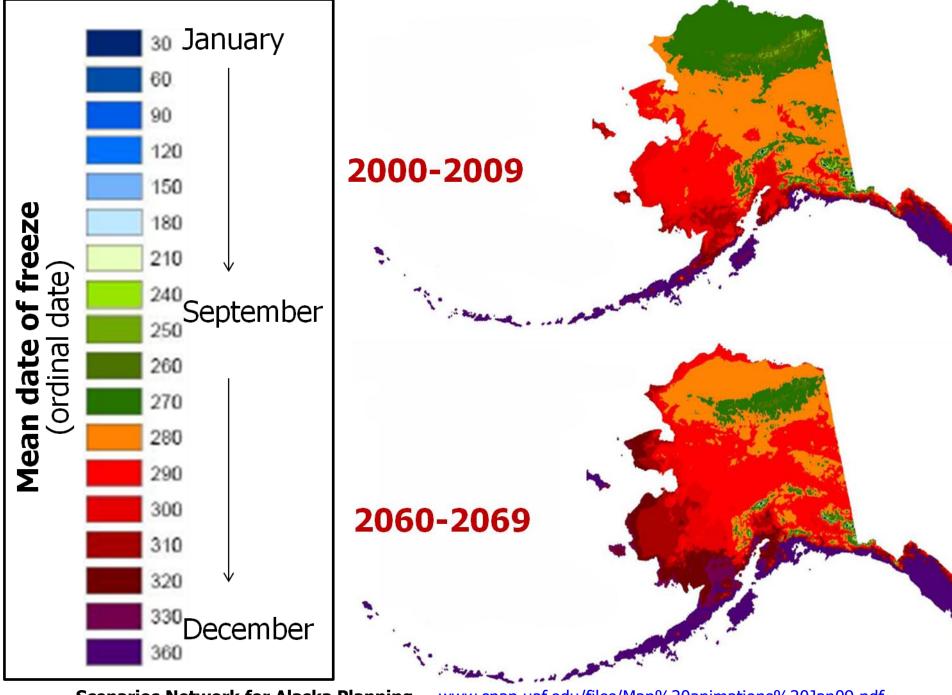
[from Alaska Climate Research Center]





Climate change is expected to alter the hydrology of Alaska's north slope

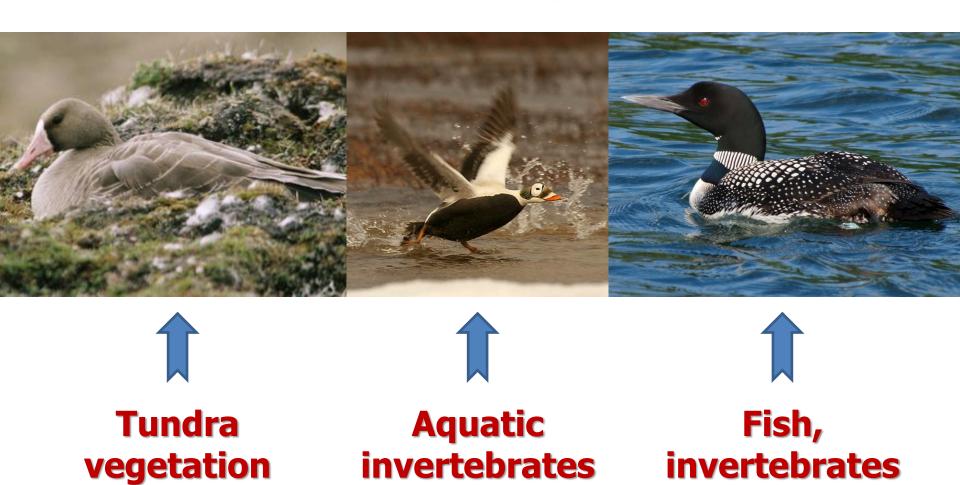




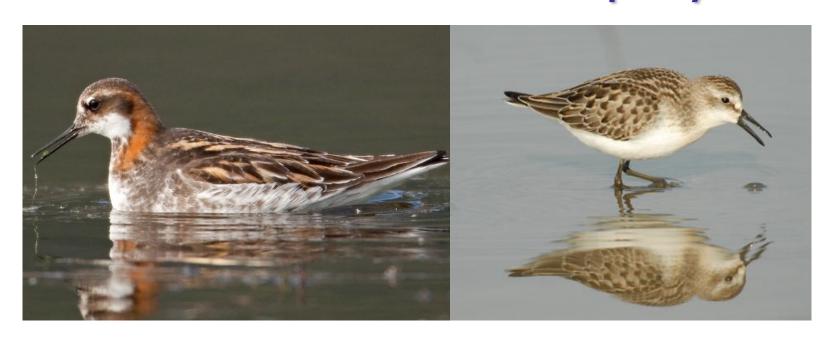
Scenarios Network for Alaska Planning

www.snap.uaf.edu/files/Map%20animations%20Jan09.pdf

How will hydrological changes on the Arctic Coastal Plain affect the forage base for migratory birds?



How will habitat changes on the Arctic Coastal Plain affect relationships between breeding shorebirds and their prey?



Research program has 3 key elements



1. Food habits of breeding shorebirds

Arctic Shorebird Demographics Network, A. Lopéz, M. Wipfli, K. Gurney

Nests initiated

Date

Date



DNA-based fecal analysis is a powerful new tool for assessing diet





Reference databases



Extract



Amplify



Sequence



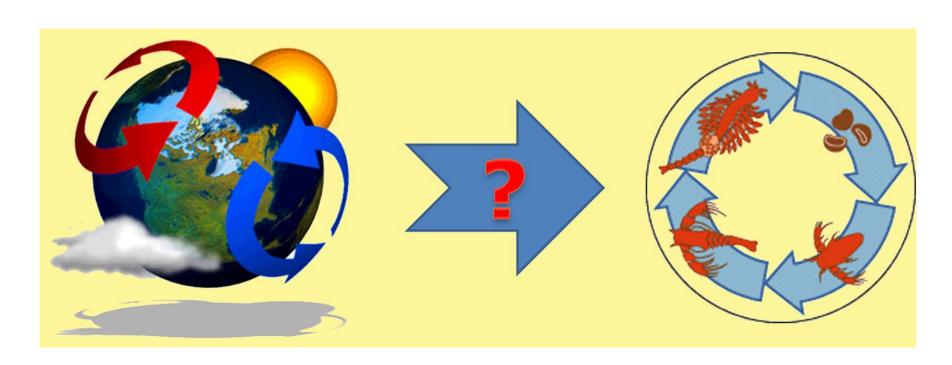
Identify

- increased taxonomic resolution
- circumvents limitations of stable isotope analyses

2. Changes in wetland invertebrate communities



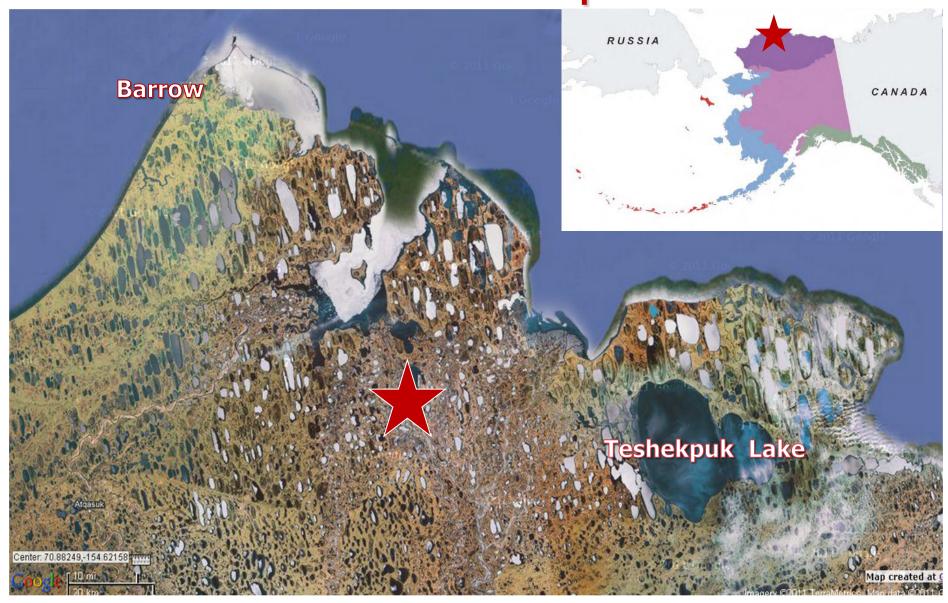
K. Gurney, M. Wipfli, J. Koch





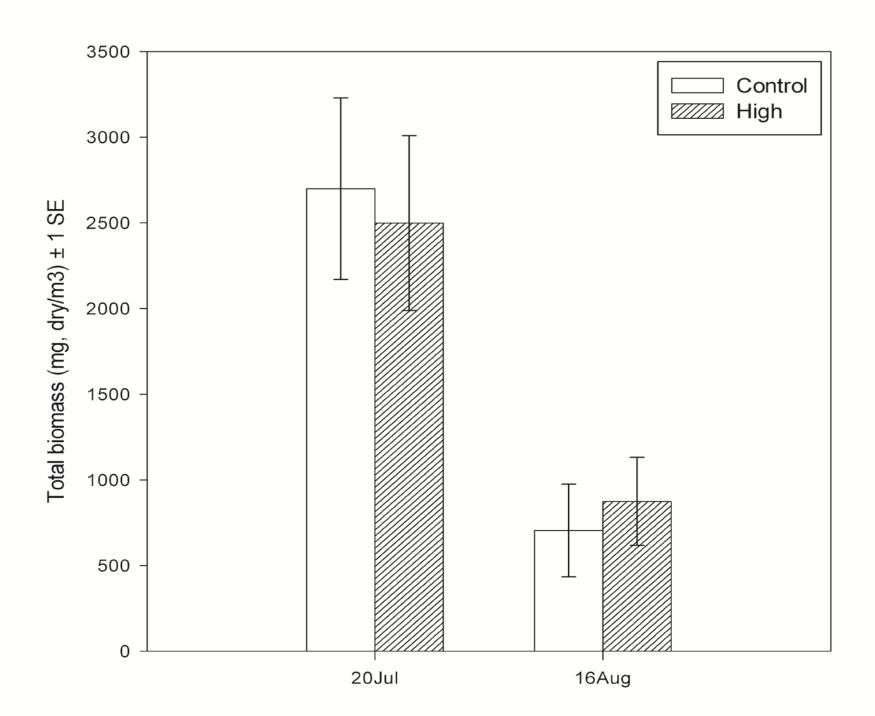


Field trials: manipulating nutrient concentrations and temperature



How will wetland biota on the Arctic Coastal Plain respond to climate change?

- primary productivity
- invertebrate communities(quantity, phenology, taxa)



3. Climate and timing of breeding

Arctic Shorebird Demographics Network, N. Smith, D. Ward, Wildlife Conservation Society, M. Wipfli, K. Gurney



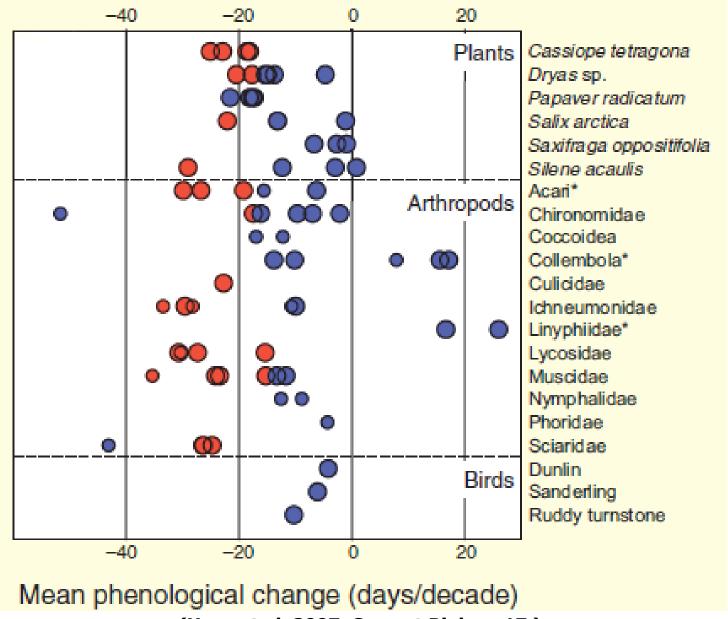








What is the potential for trophic mismatch?



(Høye et al. 2007. Current Biology 17.)